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apt Cornish, will positively sail on accounts, such as the second cabin and second cabin and second cabin as sterage passeogers cannot be surpassed. Those wishing a secure taxths should not fail to make immediate application of secure taxths should not fail to make immediate application. and steerage passengers cannot be surjued at the control of the co

WOODHULL & MINTURN,
The regular packet bark Adam Carr, Hugh McEwen, master,
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Magnetic Telegraph, and the general exclamation of all accords to this instrument the honor of being the most simple and most practical in use.

I was present a lew evenings ago at a meeting of the members of an institution for the promotion of the mechanic arts. Morse's instrument was exhibited, and the talented lecturer was listened to with breathless anxiety. It was amusing to observe the countenance of the audience during that part of the lecture which referred to the earliest history of the telegraph, and the first experiments made between Baltimore and Washington, at the time of the nomination of President Polk. "So! so!" exclaimed the Germans, which, by the way, is an exclamation by which you can always recognize a German. After the lecture they gathered around me, and made all sorts of inquiries in relation to the progress of improvements in the United States. When I told them that we propose to make the telegraph subservient to our post-office system, they were struck dumb, and could scarcely exclaim—"So!" There can be little doubt about the adoption of Morse's telegraph here; but give them time—give the Austrians time—large bodies move slowly.

But our efforts do not end here: Austria bids fair

But our efforts do not end here: Austria bids fair to be a fine field for enterprise. She has immense resources within herself, but she must be awakened from her state of lethargy; and already the magic power of steam is working wonders within her borders. Her provinces are being brought nearer to each other, and instead of being several people, every inducement is now offered to her subjects to extend to each other the hand of fellowship and mutual interest. In this change of character, there is necessarily a change in the wants of the people; they must live "faster," and to do so, they require the assistance of the endless improvements which characterise the onward movements of our race.

Americans have not been backward in unfolding to Austria the secret of our greatness; since my stay in Vienna, I have met several gentlemen from the United States, whose object is to introduce improvements of acknowledged merit at home; these visits are becoming more frequent, and this leads House, complete.

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wisits are becoming more frequent, and this leads me to a subject of vital importance to American interests. It is, perhaps, not saying too much, when I assert that our government is not sulficiently mindful in protecting her citizens abroad. For instance, in the name of all that is just and reasonable, why have we not a minister at the court of Vienna Americans arrive here and are deastrous of laying plans before the government officers, or of calling the attention of the court to some subject of manifold importance; they find themselves crippled in all their movements, and less respected, simply because our government does not sufficiently respect itself. The Hon. Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, is our present Charge, and his efforts to be useful to his fellow citizens abroad, and his government at home, are worthy of all praise. But why bind his hands ! why put a stumbling-block in the way of his usefulness? I assure you, sir, that Mr. Stiles is an able man; and I re-echo the demand of every American who visits Vienna, when I say, let him be appointed Minister. I have had frequent occasion to be in his company, and I know that his firm democratic deportment will insure respect to the rights of our country, fi intrusted to his hands.

Vienna is mad, O tempora, O mores! actually music mad. The people do nothing all day on Sunday, but nearly run over each other in racing to concerts, and not only the virtuosos, but the jarveys reap a fine harvest; they can scarcely say, "Have a cab, sir "Petore in jumps an amateur, and off they roll, to prove "that music has charms to soothe the savage breast," for music does succeed in keeping them quiet for a few minutes. And, indeed, if we try the Viennese by this test, they are the most civilized people in the world. But proverbs, sometimes lie, and extremes often meet, with all due respect to the Austrians.

The creatures most to be pitied in all this flurry, are the poor editors, for their fate is sealed if their diminitive sheets do not contain an able criticism, appror or one. Eye in the United States. Any person that wishes to be well smited, should always apply to the maker, who has been in the art forty years.

BLEECKER'S BIRD DEPOT,

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MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, ZEBRAWOOD, &c., &c., FUR SALE by E. G. STACY, No. 66 Wooster street, between Brooms and Spring streets. The catire stock will be sold, together or in parcels to suit purchasers, at from 16 to 15 per cent below the market price, either for eash or approved notes. The following constitutes a portion of the stock, viz: 40,000 feet fresh cut crotch Mahoguny Venecra.

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approved then by the friends of peace and equityconditions of Joint occupancy, extending over the
whole of the north-west of North America hitherto
claimed by Spain. England did not take advantage of her own strong fiet, of the weakness of
Spain, and the inability of the court of Versailles
to fulfil the pledge contained in the family compact—all circumstances highly favorable to anggressive policy, and a bold minister. No, she acquisaced in
a participation of trading and setting privileges with a
country whom she might have reduced to a more ignoble capitulation. And this precedent of a policy at ence
humane, spinited and just, is the one which ought to be
followed as nearly as the circumstances of the case alfollowed as nearly as the circumstances of the case aloregon by British and Americans,
ridged expedient. Fartifion is recommanded and gesired. On what principles ought that partition to be
made? Evidently on those of equal benefit and devantage. In our view of the question, the Americans,
having no exclusive right of sovereignty, camout treat
our fellow-subjects as mere tenants-at-will, nor drive
them to whatevercorner of the Oregon they chose, at
the same time claiming for themselves great credit for
forbearance. They have both an equal right to the disputed territory—a right arising from occupation nearly
identical in time and similar in purpose. And if a greater share of land is to be accorded to one than to the
right, but of those most in the adjustment of the dispute—considerations which, in all such important matters, it is impossible to merge in the technicalities of
law or the minitum of title.

But if the award of territorial district may be modified
by these considerations, care must be taken that no such
modification be carried to the extent of positive deprivation; and that though the British settlers may lose in
the superficial measurement of their prosession, but all to which has reflected the fortime of the contraction of the country
in the superficial measur

windle position beside Thalberg. From that time till the present, his career has been a brilliant one, and wreaths of laurel have crowned his performance in nearly all the principal cities of Europe in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Paris, London, the shores of the Rhine, Belgium, and in short, nearly every place where musical talent is fostered.

O. P. Q.

The Oregon Question.—The Supposed Proposition of the British Government.

[From the London Times, Jan. 2]

We think it must be tolerably clesr to the generality of unprejudiced minds that, on grounds of positive right, the American republic cannot claim the Oregon territory; and we think it is equally clear that the matter cannot be determined at all on grounds of obstract right. In this respect the United States are nearly in the same predicament as Span was in the year 1789. Spain asserted a proud and unlimited claim to the whole north-west coast of America. In the belief, or assumed belief, of a just tile to this vast empire, she seized on the ships, the cargoes and the persons of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, and destroyed the hots and factories of British sailors, son in the eighbor situe of the British of the Treaty of Urcent, that we form the propose of the propose of the propose

the civilized world are bound to protest against such a dectrine, as they did protest against a similar declaration when it was made by M. Monroe; for those which have no territorial rights for defend, are equally interested in the maintenance of the plain principle that rights of the maintenance of the plain principle that rights of the maintenance of the plain principle that rights of the maintenance of the plain principle that rights shown on the plain principle that rights of the plain principle that rights shown on the plain principle that rights shown on the plain principle that rights shown on the plain principle that the plain principle that principle common at all times and to all national relations. That act of the French government was not a mere compliance with the policy of England, against the vigation of those principles which are the basis and the slaguard of international relations. That act of the French government was not a mere compliance with the policy of England, against the vigation of those principle common at all times and to all national principle common at all times and to all national principle common at all times and to all national principle common at all times and to all national principle common at all times and to all national principle common the traditional policy which prescribed a firm alliance with the United States had attempt to vindicate the public law of oreign States, the attempts to vindicate the public law of oreign States, the attempts to vindicate the public law of oreign states, and and principle common ano

would come down to four shillings at the end of the period.

On the other part, it is surmised that as a concurrent measure of compensation to the agriculturists, the burthen of the poor's rates and county rates may be assigned to the consolidated fund; the increased charge upon that fund being met by a considerable augmentation of the property tax.

Such is the plan which we find most generally received as probable; but we must not conceal that it is very generally connected with an expectation still entertained, that from an early day after the meeting of Farliament the ports will be thrown open for the admission of foreign grain, to the lat of September, at about which time the new law, whatever it may be, is expected to come into operation. We shall not waste time in seriously canvassing a plan which we know, and confess it, to be merely conjectural; but it may be worth the while to consider whether it is not the fairest equivalent for the present law that can be expected, should Farliament unhappily be persuaded to make any change.

If it would be, as we think, an inadequate compensation—leaving, too, the question of general protection untouched—there is the more reason for agriculturists, and, indeed, for all classes interested in protection, to exart themselves to prevent any change; for it seems impossible that any other change can give them as good terms as these we have described. If, on the other hand, the parties interested see reason to be satisfied with these terms, it is no less necessary for them to act with real and energy at the present moment, for it is as true now as it was when said two thousand years ago by the eloquent Athenian patriot, that the possessions of the absent are ever the spoil of those who are on the spot—the wealth of the negligent or supine, is ever the prize of the vigilant and active.

Something, affecting the sgricultural, and all the other protected interests, whether to affect these interests for good of for evil, is contamplated; that is a matter upon which there can

The Weather, &c.

[From the Rochester Advocate, Jan. 2.]

We were yesterday visited by a violent snow sterm, which continned throughout the day. Asthe roads were before perfectly smooth, there is now a prospect of excellent sleighing.

[From the Buffale Express, Jan. 21.]

The weather, during the last twenty-lour hours, has put on all the rigid coldness of a Siberian winter. Yestesday morning the thermometer was several degrees lower than it has been at any time since the commencement of winter. The snow is slight, and sleighing rather poor.

[From the St. Louis Era, Jan. 12.]

The weather was clear yesterday with a bright sun overhead all day, but a pretty cold North-wester, which blew stiffly, served to remind one that old winter had not entirely cleared the coust. Indications are at present favorable to a few days of moderate weather, which we hope may continue sufficiently long to free our river of ice, and partially, if not entirely, restore them to a mavigable condition. Between this city and the South Savigation may be said to have been reaumed. A number of boats which were detained by gorges of ice between this and the mouth of the Ohio have reached port within the three or four days past, and on Saturday we had an arrival direct from New Orleans. The Missouri river is also breaking up. At Jefferson City, on the 9th inst., the ice was running freely land the water rising slowly.

[From the Bosten Transcript, Jan. 24.]

The back mails from the South are all in, bringing us a mass of newspapers sufficient to sink a sloop. The Long Island mail due Thursday, and the one due Friday, came in at 9.46 this morning. At half past 7 this morning the expresses arrived with New York papers of last evening. The snow sterm of Thursday was very severe at New York. Philadelphia, and Washington, in many places blocking up entirely the roads. No Long Island mail for New York left this morning.

[From the Albany Argus, Jan. 24.]

The weather during the last week has been very cold—ntensely so most of the time. Vesterday it

moderate. Ice is heavy in the river, and the ice houses are being replenished with the clear crystal.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Tallmadge and Aldermen Commer and Compton.

Jan. 24.—Bestardy Coses.—The Court, during the principal part of the day was engaged in hearing motions, appeals, &c. in relation to cases of bastardy. Amongst the number brought before the attention of the Court, was that of an interesting female, who had admitted before the proper authorities, that she was worth \$2,000 in her own right, prosecuting a young man, eighteen years old, for the maintenance of an illegitmate offspring.

Case of Jackson.—It will probably be recollected that some time ago, a person by the name of Jackson was arrested and held to bail in a large amount on a charge of perjury, in having sworn down the value of certain property in Bayard, Grand and Eldridge streets, of which he is the owner, with a view of thus reducing the amount of his taxes. At the commencement of the present term, James R. Whiting, Esq., a counsel for Mr. Jackson, demurred to the indicument found by the Grand Jury, and the opinion of the Court was delivered to day. In this case, the Court stated, that alter a careful investigation of the circumstances connected with the perjury alleged to have been committed by Mr. Jackson, they had arrived at the conclusion that the demurrer should be sustained.

Case of Mr. Joseph Ashley.—In the case of this individual, Mr. Jaudon appeared in Court for the purpose of showing cause why judgment should be set asile. The Court, however, stated that they were not then prepared to term, but would do so on the first Saturday in the next term.

Sentence of Feliat.—The young Frenchman, Eugene Feliat, found guilty yesterday of having passed a false token, purporting to be a fifty dollar note on the City Bank and Trust Company, in payment for a bill of goods amounting to \$47, was then brought into Court for sentence. The Jury, in randering a verdict of guilty recommended the, prisoner to the mercy of the

The Court then adjourned for the term.

We learn that two females, one 15 and the other 16 years of age, were drowned in Southville, in this county, on Wednesday last, while drinking through the ice. One of the famales was a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Pinney—of the other we have not learned the name.—St. Lawrence Rep.

We understand that a man engaged at work on the Northern realized was killed at Franktin, on Friday last. A bank of earth under which he was at work fell upon him and several others, and crushed him to death. We have heard no particulars respecting the accident. The others escaped without fatal injury.—N. H. Patriet.

The Milicaukie Gazette of the 7th inst. says—The amount of money received at the land office at Green Bay, in September, was thirteen thousand three hundred and seven dollars. In October, \$24,718. Most of this money has been paid by actual settlers—hardy pioneers. This fact, in itself, speaks volumes in favor of the prosperous and healthy condition of the territory.